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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GEN. NEGLEY'S CARD.

The *Commercial* has harped so long and diligently on the "Oriental Steamship Bill," supported in Congress by Gen. Negley that he has deemed it fitting to publish an explanation of his course which appears elsewhere in our columns, and to which we direct the attention of our readers. His argument on that important bill was clear and sound and we do not see what the *Commercial* can pick from it that will prove the least detrimental to the very good record made and sustained while in Congress by our able and accomplished representative.

But the *Commercial* evidently confounds the "Oriental bill" with the "Northern Pacific Railroad Subsidy bill," which it styles the "big land grab." Gen. Negley, with that characteristic frankness which makes him conspicuous, does not attempt to deny that he yielded in a measure his own good judgment and sound conception of what is right and proper, to the expressed views of a portion of his constituency whose mouth piece was the editor of the *Commercial*, and to those who represented the capital stock of the concern. He was urged that it was to the best interests of the country that the North Pacific road should be assisted by a national land subsidy, and moreover, that that portion at least of his constituency represented by the *Commercial* looked to him to support the bill. Yielding to the wishes of these false advisers, Gen. Negley *did* support the bill, and it now comes with very bad grace from the editor of the *Commercial*, to attack him for doing what he was advised and urged to do from the same quarter. Members of Congress, as well as members of other legislative bodies, do not, as a general rule, lay claims to infallibility, and General Negley, being no exception, permitted himself to rely on the word and judgment of the *Commercial* people rather than depend upon his own, and, if he committed an *error*, the responsibility should be shared by those who now hold him up for reproach and rebuke. He has learned, as thousands of others have learned, and as many more will continue to learn, if they place any reliance on the teachings of the *Commercial*, that it is a false leader that cannot be followed far with safety in any direction, and that it is as consistent in its course as it is wise, and not wise at all. Had Gen. Negley acted upon his own first impressions and refused to counsel with the *Commercial*, he would not be compelled to-day to explain a course which that journal insisted he should adopt, but which it now denounces as an "infamous land grab."

DISGRACEFUL TRICKERY.

The improvement of the Ohio river is a matter of such grave and important interest to the citizens of this city, and to those points on its banks below, that any movement looking towards its accomplishment elicits the heartiest commendation of all persons, irrespective of party. It is to be regretted, however, that such sympathy for a great and desirable public improvement should be diverted into an improper channel by political demagogues to advance the interests of an individual who is turning heaven and earth and making blacker and more odious his public and private record as a citizen, in a wild and insane attempt to be again reinstated in a place of trust which he recklessly abused and prostituted to make greater his own personal wealth. Such a trick was perpetrated on Saturday last in the interest of Joseph Walton and those truckling politicians who engineered the movement invite and deserve the scorn and condemnation of all right thinking men. Ostensibly the meeting assembled to give expression to the views of our citizens on the all important question of the Ohio river improvement, and gentlemen of all shades of political opinion were invited to participate—for on that subject there is but one unanimous feeling of favor entertained by our people. Yet the improvement of the river was a very promote and entirely secondary object of those who called the meeting. If its action had not developed clearly and beyond a doubt the truth of this assertion, we should point to the declaration of Mr. Walton himself in proof of the charge, having openly announced, a week ago, that a meeting of the river men would be called to give him endorsement for the Legislature. There were many men who could not be tempted into taking stock in Joe Walton who were induced into pushing in an appearance at this meeting. These were earnest, good men, true to the best interests of our city, and went to the meeting not to be used as tools to hoist an abominated and rejected man into power, but to calmly counsel with their neighbors and resolve upon the best method whereby the river improvement might soon be made. They were indignant, and justly so, too, when they found that they had been made the dupes of pot-house politicians, and their feelings found correct expression in the dignified remarks of Capt. Batchelor, a citizen whose loyalty to all our home interests cannot be questioned. Rev. Mr. Brown's indignant denial of the *fact* that the meeting was a trick to advance the ends Walton's interests rather than those of the general community, simply proved that his veracity, once before brought into question in this campaign, is at least one of the virtues for which he has little respect. The meeting, we denounce, as a swindle on honest men, perpetrated in the name of a popular movement in which all classes are deeply interested, and the projectors of it, the whilom friends of *honest* Joe Walton, are welcome to the political capital they have made therefrom.

Now, in the name of the biggest coal tug that floats on the Ohio river, how can the improvement of that stream be brought about or advanced by sending Joe Walton or any other man to Harrisburg? The Legislature has no more to do with the subject than have our City Councils. It is sheer clap-trap to cry out that the improvement of the Ohio river depends on the election of any delegate to the State Assembly. Congress, and Congress alone, has power in the premises. If that meeting meant business, why did not one of the resolutions interrogate each of the three Congressional candidates in order to ascertain their views on the question? What just exception could be in Gen. James S. Negley, who worked for and obtained important aid for the project while in Congress? But no. The latter course would not suit the ends and aims of the designing demagogues who assembled the meeting under the cloak of a false object, to render political assistance to the desperate Joseph Walton. We tell those managers that such trickery will not take with the people, and that despite their solemn protestations to the contrary, the meeting was a base deception, palmed off on an enlightened and shrewd business community, by a few of the Third Party and a number of Democrats, who are only anxious to have Walton elected and don't care a straw whether the Ohio runs up or runs down.

WASHINGTON, PA.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Evening before last the inauguration of President Hays took place in the Town Hall. A large audience was present. The Trustees and Faculty of the college occupied the platform.

Dr. Brownson delivered the opening address. It was appropriate and good. He made a special plea for the study of the dead languages. This is needed. In no other way can these languages be retained in the college garriculum. The tendency, the enlightened, commendable tendency of the age, is to exclude them. The modern languages are destined to take their place.

Judge McKennan administered the oath of office to Mr. Hays, and Dr. Brownson delivered to him the keys of the College, at the same time assuring him of the hearty co-operation he might expect from the Board of Trustees. Mr. Hays accepted the trust, and responded in a fitting manner. He then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. It was well prepared, and he succeeded in reading it handsomely. It would have been more effective had it been shorter. It discussed the question of college education in a sensible, practical way.

Mr. Hays acquits himself well on the platform. He now enters a new field of labor. All wish him success.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Creigh offered a set of resolutions pledging the moral support of our citizens to the College These were passed.

The College opens with a fair number of students.

Mrs. Hanna's Seminary starts off on a new year prosperously. AMICUS.

Oil Items.

On Sunday morning last, about ten o'clock, visitors to the new well suddenly had cause for wonder and excitement in the old Armstrong well. It suddenly commenced flowing, and for the space of about fifteen minutes excelled the Walker in amount of production. The oil flowed out loose through the tubing and "stuffing box," but through the casing a gas conductor with immense force. The roar of the escaping gas was heard by the dwellers far back on the hills. The well is now being pumped and is yielding splendidly. Occasionally it flows the full of the pipe for from ten to twenty-five minutes.

The territory in the vicinity of Franklin is looking up, and considerable local excitement exists in regard to neighboring territory. Many wells are being drilled upon that portion of territory bordering upon the river. A new well was struck on Monday last, owned by Messrs. McKinney & Co., that is doing about thirty barrels per day.

The Mellen, or Story Hole, is a new strike, on the south side of Bear Creek, about one half mile above the mouth of the stream. It commenced pumping on Thursday last, and on Sunday it had filled a twenty barrel tank, several barrels and pumped a considerable quantity on the ground, and was throwing oil at the rate of fifteen or twenty barrels per day, and promising to improve as the pumping process continues.

Mary Jane is a new strike on a branch of Hovey Run, Robinson farm, which has been pumping for some days, yielding thus far some little oil and promising to improve.

The Antoinette, on a branch of Hovey Run, Robinson farm, is a new well which commenced to pump on Friday evening last and is producing twenty barrels per day.

THE CAPITULATION OF TOUL!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1870.

FUNDS IN TREASURY.

The coin balance in the Treasury is $97,395,622; currency, $20,855,849; coin certificates, $26,720,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week ninety-nine banks were issued authorizing the following National Banks to commence business: Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, certificate issued 24th, capital $500,000; First National Bank, Brandon, Wisconsin, certificate issued 26th, capital $50,000; First National Bank of Columbia, Missouri, certificate issued 26th, capital $50,000. Other banks have been authorized at Ogden, Utah Territory; Rockford, Michigan; H. G. Wells and others, Santa Fe, New Mexico; S. R. Mather and others, Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeler and Chandler and Tethers, Palmyra, Missouri; H. G. Smith and others, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin; Wheeler and Chandler and others, Atwood, Iowa; B. Schoonover and others, Allamakee, Iowa.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell left his home for Washington this morning, and is expected to arrive in the latter city to-night. Solicitor-General Richardson will at once return to his judicial duties.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $[illegible], total for the month $16,850,256; total for the fiscal year, $46,674,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There were ten deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on Friday.

—Friday next has been finally set for the Farragut obsequies in New York.

—Several inches of snow have fallen at Sherman, Wyoming Territory, on the 24th inst.

—Sergeant Waters, having been found guilty at London, England, of the wilful murder of forty infants, has been sentenced to be hanged.

—A number of colored men of St. Louis have issued an address to the colored citizens, urging them to register. John Republican and Democrat, look McClurg and beware of the Grasz Brown hotters.

—The annual municipal election at Nashville, on Saturday, passed off quietly. Little interest was manifested, and the vote light. Majority for Lynch, 2,000 over Allen, Republican. Both branches of the City Council are Democratic.

French War Vessels off New York—Departure of German Steamers Relieved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 26.—The steamer Hermann started to go to sea this morning, but found the French guards outside the bay and returned to quarantine. Another Frenchman is said to be off Montauk and some more are expected. To-morrow is a week. The departures of all German vessels, of which a number are ready for sailing, was investigatively ordered. The North German Consul has sent a protest to Washington against what he considers a violation of international law. The French vessels below this city are lying within one league of the shore.

Serious Shooting at Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, September 24.—A mass meeting of Italians residing here was held last evening in regard to the unity of Italy. J. A. Signego was chairman. Telegrams were received during the following dispatch, sent to King Victor Emanuel:

The Italians of Memphis, in mass meeting, congratulate Your Majesty on liberating Rome and Italian unity amid cheers for the King, Italy and the Eternal City."

Reform Victory.

The "Reform" patriots held a pow-wow at Mech.esport on Saturday night, and the *Leader* gravely announced: "Perhaps that night's meeting was the largest ever held in the city, a thousand five hundred persons were in attendance." We should rather guess that estimate was rough—and very rough too. We fail the borough polled only 28 Republican and 28 Democratic votes! So much for that rough estimate. Reform strength in that locality.

Card.

William Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, respectfully informs his numerous patrons that every department has again been filled up with NEW Goods. No effort has been spared to secure good value for them. all will be ready for their inspection on Monday, the 26th, at William Semples, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.—It takes the expedition of the Georges brewery to the utmost to supply the demand made upon it for Pier, Donnals & Co.'s cream ale.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr. Keyser's 167 Liberty street.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

NO PEACE!!

War to the End!

STRASBURG, TOUL AND VERDUN

Demanded by Prussia,

AS CONDITIONS OF TRUCE,

And Refused by France!

DISORDER IN PARIS!

Reported Street Fighting!

CAPITULATION OF TOUL!

Reports from Strasburg!

NO SIGNS OF SURRENDER!

Levy En Masse in France!

Great Battle Yesterday,

ON NORTH SIDE OF PARIS!

Austria Will Not Intervene!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

VICTOR HUGO'S ADDRESS TO THE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 26.—The following is the final portion of Victor Hugo's address to the German people:

"And then a last word. Paris driven to the last. Paris sustained by uprisen France, can conquer, and should conquer, and you will have attempted at dead loss this violence which already rends the world. You will efface the words restoration, abolition, death. No, Paris will not be destroyed. If it is destroyed, material civilization will morally. In ruining Paris you sanctify it. The scattering of the stones will be the dispersion of ideas. Fling Paris to the winds and gather it up, it will only make each grain of that dust the seed of the future. That speaks—they will cry Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Paris is a city, but Paris is a soul. Burn our edifices, they are only our bones. Their smoke will take shape, and will become enormous of living ideas, and mount up to heaven, and there will be seen on the horizon of peoples above us, above you, above all, enveloping the earth, the immortal Paris, more living than ever, more radiant, more terrible, more luminous, and will hold in its right hand the sword and in its left the torch.

"Paris, I am old, I am dying, I am poor, I have only my pen and my voice, but I am the conscience of my country, and I belong entirely to her. Paris, I have done, dear and sacred city, what I could for you. I have warned; go attack the walls of Paris with your bombs and your implements of death, I defend herself. As for me, I am an old man, and I will be there without arms. It is proper for me to be with my people who die, and to complain that you are with Kings who are killing."

OPERATIONS RESUMED AGAINST TOUL.

Active operations have been resumed by the Prussians against Toul. The bombardment of the fortress has been re-opened with greater fierceness than before. The Prussian batteries have remained quiet in order to deceive the garrison as to their plans. They have secretly placed their heaviest pieces, which opened a terrible fire upon the city.

THE GERMANS BEFORE TOURS.

A dispatch from Tours announces that there are now 30,000 German soldiers in the country surrounding Montargis.

The town of La Ville has been severely bombarded. No defence has been attempted. The Prussians have taken Selle-sur-Cher, and is overrun with Prussian cavalry and foot soldiers.

The railway to Rouen is blockaded thoroughly.

The southern environs of Paris are in ruins.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON THE 19TH.

The following account of Monday's battle is taken from the *Journal Officiel*:

On Sunday evening Gen. Ducro marched his troops in the neighborhood of Chatillon. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th the action began to be active and were repulsed but not vigorously by the Prussian infantry. At 7 o'clock the artillery took up its position and opened a very vigorous cannonade in the direction of the woods, but no enemy showed himself. At 8 o'clock the attack was renewed by the Germans. They then commenced to reply from the fringe of the wood; several Prussian columns which we had not perceived entered the glades, especially on the French left, to carry Bayneux. The Cuirassiers ventured into the wood, which was the strong body of Germans, suffered heavy losses.

At that moment some of our troops came upon a corps of Prussian Guards which was in reserve. The latter had our men at a great advantage. They seemed to be quite at home in the woods—they knew the localities. In the woods—they could deliberate aiming incessantly and very fierce. Just at this time a battalion of Mobiles, of the Seine, came up and commenced firing into the spot where our Sixteenth regiment was stationed, which threw the latter into disorder and caused their precipitate retreat.

REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

A dispatch from Ferriere, near Paris, today, states that this morning rifle firing and cannonading was heard in the direction of Paris. On the 21st it was distinctly observed from the heights that a conflict was in progress, but no details.

A letter from Paris on the night of the 20th says: There is great danger of revolutionary outbreak, inviting the Germans to enter the city. The Reds are furious against the present leaders, and express themselves loudly and defiantly against the repression of the fugitives from the city, and the wildest disorder and confusion prevails. It appears detachments of McMahon's army, made up for the most part of Zouaves and Turcos, joined the mob in the streets of Paris and commenced the revolutionary depredations now exciting so much alarm. Generals Trochu and Vinoy, it is said, with a large force of men from outside the fortifications, entered the city for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. These troops immediately came in contact with the revolutionists and severe fighting in the streets ensued, the result of which is not known.

The environs of Paris are now in ruins from the gates of Neuilly to Les Terres. The buildings in this part of the suburbs of the French capital are destroyed, with the exception of the beautiful chapel erected in memory of the Duke of Orleans.

A large force of Prussians now occupy Fontainbleau and levied 150,000 francs from the inhabitants.

The terms of the capitulation of the garrison of Toul are the same as those granted the French army at Sedan.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN KING WILLIAM AND NAPOLEON—WHAT WAS SAID.

LONDON, September 24.—The *Times* has the following details of the meeting between King William of Prussia and Emperor Napoleon, at Bellevue. The meeting was very cordial, apparently. After shaking hands, they entered the Conservatory. The officers came out leaving the two alone. A dialogue then took place, of which the following is the substance:

King William—God has given our arms victory in the war you have precipitated.

Emperor Napoleon—The war was not sought by me, but was imposed upon me by public opinion.

King (asserting emphatically)—Your Ministers created that opinion. Your army, however, certainly fought bravely.

Emperor—But the Prussians had the discipline that mine has recently lacked.

King—Before and since 1866 we studied carefully the experience and inventions of other nations.

Emperor—Your artillery won everything. It is the finest in the world.

King—In the matter of artillery particularly we have utilized the experience of other nations.

Emperor—Prince Frederick Charles decided the event of the last battle, his army carrying our last position.

King—You err. It was my son who fought at Sedan.

Emperor—Where then was Prince Frederick Charles?

King—His army corps is before Metz.

The Emperor's self-possession apparently departed him momentarily on receiving this intelligence.

The King continued—Have you any thing to propose?

Emperor—Nothing whatever. I am a prisoner.

King—With whom then am I to treat?

Emperor—The Empress, with the Government at Paris. I am powerless; can make no terms, give no orders.

King—Will Wilhelmshohe suit you as a residence?

Emperor—Yes.

The conversation was continued a short time, the King expressing condolence for the Emperor's misfortunes. He at length withdrew with every mark of respect.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

MOB RULE IN PARIS—DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS—THE MINISTRY IN A PANIC.

LONDON, September 24.—A Paris letter of the 20th, received to-day, says: Sheds to serve as temporary barracks were in the course of erection on the boulevards for troops, but are still incomplete. The French officers of the Guard remain in the city. It is now they do things in France; instead of spending night and day, we are never prepared. It is always too late, until the Prussians surprise us. The disturbed state of Belleville and La Villette present a most uninviting appearance throughout the boulevards of those names. Every house is converted into a fort, a strange sight in Paris, when within a few weeks weapons of any kind were forbidden, except the permit M. Favre could grant. Sword canes and knuckle dusters were carried stealthily by respectable wayfarers during the siege. Mobile, who are nothing garroters in those purlieus, where at present we sleep with Chassepots and sit on the barricades can obtain a knife as a weapon for the trouble of asking for it. This state of affairs creates deep apprehensions and threatens worse. The cats and the birds and marauders are already beginning to show their teeth. Three days ago a member of the Garde Mobile, while drinking at a wine shop exposed a fifty franc note, and was followed, robbed and murdered in broad daylight within a few minutes. Yesterday two Non-commissioned officers were stopped at three in the afternoon by two men in the outskirts. Burglaries are committed with impunity. A few days ago two ladies on the balcony of a house in Rue Lafayette were admiring the peculiar effect of the Chassepot bullet in penetrating a door, but were suddenly the more discovered a plate of the Eagle Insurance Company on the top of the balcony, which bears the unprecedented number of thirteen. The lamentable cries were raised of "*A Bas L'Aigle.*" Groans, hisses and menaces followed. The ignorant rabble could hardly be called the plate from its aerial insignia. To the terror of the ladies an attack was made on the house, but danger averted by the breaking open of the door and wrenching off the plate with the points of bayonets.

The commission charged with the examination of the private correspondence of the Empress has made a discovery. Letters tied with rose colored ribbon, confined in coffet en Marguerite, are the productions of, or at any rate signed by Marguerite de Valois. That coquette should write the warmest of warm letters to the Emperor, should be a love sonnet to him, was natural enough; that the Emperor should keep them, seems absurd. The Republic has taken a deep hold on the Imperial nerve. Men had sneered not only what people knew before, that Napoleon Third, in bad taste, preferred the plain Madame Bonaparte to the spiritual and beautiful Eugenie, but also the scandal of which the poor innocents have been kept in the dark. A Republican Minister of Justice informs Monsieur Seigneur that his name shall not perish. What was to be done. The commission of inquiry decided to discredit the report, but later advices, dated Saturday evening, from Brussels, assert that there have been constant combats since Friday in Paris between the Reds and troops under General Trochu. No further particulars given.

THIERS ON HIS MISSION TO RUSSIA—FAVRE'S INSTRUCTIONS—NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, September 25.—M. Thiers, after a protracted interview with Baron Baest, left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Saturday.

The journals published at Tours concur in acknowledging that Favre's mission to Prussian headquarters has proved ineffective and declares that the French people prefer extinction to humiliation. Strasburg, Toul and Verdun the Germans already consider theirs, and demand that they shall remain so. But Favre and his colleagues in the Provisional Government are a unit in the rejection of such demands.

RUSSIAN AND PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial have removed from Hastings to Chesterhurst, where a house was hired for the month, only four persons were killed behind the walls.

DEMAND NOT COMPLIED WITH.

Yesterday fourteen Uhlans entered Etamp and demanded money and arms. The Mayor refused unless a force large enough to overpower him came to enforce the demand. The Prussians left and none have appeared since. The Prussians are said to be in force at Pithiviers.

AMERICAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FRANCE.

The Government authorities here blame the American Government, and particularly the local officials at New York, for stopping the French volunteers who wished to sail in the Lafayette, on the ground that the neutrality laws were being violated. They say from all parts of the United States Prussians have been allowed to return to Germany to enlist in the German armies without let or hindrance, and are surprised at the discrimination against France.

AN ORLEANIST CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY—IMPERIAL YACHTS RE-NAMED.

TOURS, September 24.—It is reported the Duke D'Aumale will be a candidate for the constituent assembly from Charente in Perieure.

Five imperial yachts will be re-named as follows: Jupiter, Trochu. Turenne, Dessaix and Kleber.

OFFICIAL NEWS—PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

TOURS, Sept. 24.—The following news is official:

Proclamation to France—Before the siege of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count Von Bismarck, to know the intention of the enemy. Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second rate power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz by right of conquest. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the rendition of Strasburg, Toul and Mont Valerian. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins. To such insolent pretensions we can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle and counts on her energies.

[Signed] CREMIEUX,
GLOIS, BIZOIN,
FOURICHON.

The Government has issued decrees that all municipal elections, as well as those for the Constituent Assembly, be suspended and adjourned and all municipal elections which have been effected annulled. The Prefects will maintain the municipalities, or, on their inability to serve, appoint others.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER—THE LOIRE TO BE DEFENDED—ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FRANCE.

A dispatch from Tours to-day says: Emil Girardin has arrived here. Cluseret has left for Paris.

It is reported Gaillardon, the Central Commissioner for Marseilles, committed suicide in the prison of St. Pierre.

The Government has resolved to defend the Loire, and troops have been dispatched to Orleans and Blois.

At Lyons yesterday, Italian volunteers were arriving in great numbers and parading the streets with the tri-colors of France and Italy.

NOT CARRIED BY STORM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—Toul capitulated and was not carried by storm as at first reported. The terms accorded were similar to those granted at Sedan.

[Tribune Cable Special.]

ARREST OF A COMMANDER BY HIS OFFICERS.

Gen. Awhert, who commanded Sec. 5 of the fortifications of Paris, extending from bastion 46 to bastion 54, was arrested by his own officers on Sunday afternoon, while he was standing amidst his officers, whom he had called together for some explanations, when he dropped a remark that he trusted the new battalions of Nationale Garde, having been placed on the north side of the moat would prove as good, regretting that the new battalions could only be supplied at present with chassepot muskets. A crowd of from a hundred began to cry "vive la Republique." He then told the officers he could only accept the resignations of those who had no confidence in him. Large bodies of Italian volunteers are collecting at Marseilles.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable Special.]

AUSTRIA WILL NOT INTERVENE FOR FRANCE—THIERS MISSION.

LONDON, September 25.—Authorized advices from Vienna announce the failure of M. Thiers' mission. In his interview with Count Beust, Thiers declared his object was to awaken interest in the neutral powers in the present condition of France, with a view of obtaining favorable terms of peace by remonstrance on Germany not replied that Austria, with the best wishes for France, was not now nor had been from the beginning of war in a position to take any active steps. Thiers retired disheartened. He was not invited to a formal dinner given by Beust to various diplomatists, but to a dejeuner, and when it would meet, the *Reveille* says: "No! a thousand times, No! the election of October 2d, is impossible. It will not take place."

The *Avenir Nationale* foresees great difficulties in the election and the German occupation, but the *Temps* says if one department remained firm, that department would represent and exercise the whole government of the nation.

The *Figaro* publishes a very serious appeal, which brings the most complete severity. We have neither artillery, generals nor soldiers. It is necessary to acknowledge this, and not to deceive ourselves with illusions. The days of fanfaronades is past. All Frenchmen are brave, but a handful of Chassieurs de Vincennes is worth more than a dozen regiment of men, brave but *mal adroit*. Frenchmen, weigh this matter well. Meet, coolly, resolve. Then stand even to death, but plainly whether you wish war or peace. If you feel you have more courage than military resources, do not be afraid to do your duty.

The *Siecle* protests energetically against the idea that a misunderstanding exists. New elections the country is being summoned to choose between a Republic and some other form of government. The Monarchy, it protests, cannot be raised. The Republic exists in law and in fact, and is as regularly constituted as any form of government has ever been in France.

GARDE MOBILES LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

A special correspondent at Tours writes, 20th: At Chartres 10,000 Mobiles had been concentrated. On the Monday night it became that the railway was cut at Rambouiet, and the Uhlans were expected at Chartres, when they were told the Mobiles to lay down their arms and go home, as it was impossible to resist. The Mayor also exhorted them to withdraw for fear of a massacre by the Prussians. The whole force thereupon disbanded.

ALARM AT HAVRE—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE ARSENAL.

The Havre steamer, arriving at Southampton, brought one hundred and fifty French refugees, who report every man in Havre drilling. A Mobile atremipted to blow up the magazine, but was discovered in time to prevent the activity. The offender was arrested and will be shot.

MINISTERIAL NOTE—PARIS QUIET AND UNITED FOR DEFENSE.

TOURS, September 25.—Ministers Gambetta and Fevry have addressed the following note from Paris to M. Crimieux, Minister of Justice:

"Paris is prepared to make heroic resistance. All parties have united to sustain with energy the government of defence. Despatches from Versailles would have us believe that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it. We have enormous forces of National Guards and regulars to-morrow. It has been ascertained, however, that he was in New Jersey at the time the murder was committed. His arrest was caused by his extravagant account of his own exploits.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Decisions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, September 24.—In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day it was resolved that it was not in order to make a new appeal for any purpose. The right of ballot in Lodges of the Degree of Rebekah was refused. It was decided the wife of a suspended member cannot hold membership in the Rebekah Degree Lodge after her husband is suspended. Unmarried daughters of Odd Fellows shall not be admitted to the privilege of the degree of Rebekah. That the action taken authorizing the Rebekah degree lodge to be continued. The wearing of chapeaux and gauntlets by encampments was approved. The salaries of Grand Secretary Ridgely was fixed at $3,000. It is considered inexpedient to legislate on the life insurance proposition. The decision of the Grand Lodge in regard to the appeal of the case of Beecher, of Illinois, was approved in regard to the prosecution, but to admit query in regard to admitting a man with chronic disease was not adopted. The Grand Lodge refused to grant a charter for the 22nd Encampment of Oregon. A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of the Grand Lodge Digest in German. It was resolved that periodicals of order be recommended to the patronage of the membership. The appointed Grand Lodge officers are Rev. J. W. Venable, Grand Chaplain; S. W. Boyce, Grand Marshal; Jas. Smith, Grand Guardian; F. E. Chamberlain, Grand Messenger. After the Encampment Sire was inducted into office he delivered an eloquent address, and the Grand Lodge adjourned *sine die*.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 24.—It having been intimated, of late, that the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio was not being constructed in accordance with the law regulating bridges over navigable streams, a committee was appointed recently at a meeting of interested citizens to make investigations. This committee met to-day. Milnor W. Roberts, the Engineer, and W. H. Brown of Pittsburgh, were present, as were the attorneys for the Bridge Company, and a number of prominent steamboat men. It is claimed by persons in the river interest that the bridge, which will have a draw on the Kentucky side, will in high water render navigation through the draw as night precarious, and the use of barges at such times hazardous, while in low water there will not be sufficient for navigation. The representatives of the Bridge Company claim that the long span is over the main channel, in accordance with the provisions of law, and that there was no alternative but the erection of a draw on the Newport side. After an interchange of views the committee adjourned to meet next Friday to allow further surveys and that a full committee may be present, one member being absent to-day.

The subject is producing considerable anxiety among river men as well as others. It is reported to-night that dispatches have been sent to Washington asking congress to be sent here to give the matter immediate consideration.

—The people of Chicago were severely shocked and deeply grieved Saturday morning by the announcement of the death of Dexter Charles H. Ray, Editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Evening Post*. His death was quite unexpected, even to his associates in the office with which he had just recovered after an illness lasting for months.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The following bills of indictment have been returned by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, now in session at Williamsport:

United States vs. Richard Wilson and James B. Coulte. Indictment, exercising business as wholesale liquor dealers wit'nout payment of special tax, &c.

United States vs. P. F. Callihan. Indictment, exercising business of a wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax.

United States vs. John Ramsey. Indictment, selling tobacco not properly stamped.

United States vs. Wilson A. Jones. Indictment, not paying special tax as a coffee grinder.

United States vs. Wilson A. Jones. Indictment, fraudulently using stamps a second time, &c.

United States vs. Joseph Einstein. Indictment, doing business as a rectifier without payment of special tax, &c.

United States vs. Jacob Schneider. Indictment, distilling without payment of special tax, &c.

United States vs. Mark H. Brooks. Indictment, having in possession counterfeit fractional currency notes.

United States vs. John Wurtberger and Benjamin Wurtberger. Indictment, retailing liquor without payment of special tax, &c.

United States vs. John Wurtberger and Benjamin Wurtberger. Indictment, emptying casks without effacing stamps.

United States vs. George Schaipile. Indictment, exercising business of a manufacturer of cigars without payment of special tax.

United States vs. N. S. Glasser. Indictment, manufacturing cigars and packing them in old boxes.

United States vs. John Adam Schneider. Indictment, distilling without payment of special tax, &c.

United States vs. D. B. Knapp. Indictment, using adhesive stamps a second time.

United States vs. Philip Gable, Jr. Indictment, selling beer without stamps.

United States vs. Caspar Zwadd. Indictment, manufacturing cigars without putting up sign, &c.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23.—Court convened at ten o'clock A. M., when the following business was transacted:

Commonwealth vs. M. Browski and wife, on oath of Mrs. Ackerman, surety of the peace. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of prosecution and to enter into their own recognizances to keep the peace.

Next was the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. M. Ackerman, surety of the peace. M. Browski, prosecutor. The defendant was discharged on payment of the costs.

The following cases of surety of the peace were disposed of: Commonwealth vs. Annie Schoen, Mary Mayer, prosecutrix; defendant discharged; prosecutor ordered to pay the costs. Commonwealth vs. James Ward, F. Rousong, prosecutor. Defendant appearing, Ward was discharged, the prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. F. Shaffer, on oath of Eva Mullen. Defendant not appearing Shaffer was discharged, prosecutor to pay the costs.

In case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael McGuire, indicted on oath of Peter Wilburt for malicious mayhem and assault and battery. Upon the testimony of Dr. Shinn the bill was discharged, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Peter Wilburt, who was convicted of committing a felonious assault and battery upon Michael McGuire, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Thomas Dissert, who was lately convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Joseph Bevin, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Joseph Metz, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Thomas Bissett, who was lately convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Joseph Bevin, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Joseph Metz, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Mrs. Ann Ackerman, who was lately convicted of committing fornication and bastardy upon Joseph Metz, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Joseph Bevin, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Joseph Metz, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Thomas Dissert, who was lately convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

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Mrs. Ann Ackerman, who was lately convicted of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Ninth Avenue and Cherry Alley Street.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT.
REUBEN E. McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Brookville.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILLER S. MUNSHERRYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¾@112.

SINCE the nomination of James Irvin by the Democracy for County Commissioner, he has, we understand, bragged that he *did* vote to disenfranchise the soldier, *and that he gloried in it!* A man that was unfaithful to the country then, cannot be faithful to the county now.

WE refer the members of the Select and Common Councils to a communication in reference to the Ormsby Passenger Railway, in another column, which we are assured by the writer, reflects the sentiments of the citizens residing on the avenues mentioned. It is important that the subject should be well weighed before any action is taken.

WE KNOW of no more melancholy sight than that of a man with "Rev." prefixed to his name, getting up in a public meeting, as Drave did on Saturday, and charging that a man like Charles W. Batchelor was *bought* to go into that meeting and oppose the schemes of its managers. Mr. Drave has hitherto stood high in this community, but no man stands high enough here, to justify him in such an unmanly onslaught. Fortunately, Mr. Batchelor is too well and too favorably known here to be effected by such a libel; but that does not make the libel any the less infamous.

AFTER days of open fraud on the people the name of Mr. Brunot has been taken from the ticket of the Third party. The *Commercial* never had a right to put it there. Mr. Brunot never was in sympathy with that ticket and openly stated so. We do not suppose his name would have been taken away, had he not warned that cheat if it was not done, he would write a letter of withdrawal that would satisfy the public his name had been used without his authority and against his consent. We are positively informed that when application was made to Mr. Brunot to allow his name to be he promptly refused. His absence has been taken advantage of, to keep his name on the ticket.

This, however, is but carrying out the idea of their campaign. A majority of the signers to their call are to-day against the movement. They were led into it by the understanding that there was to be no attempt to divide the party and risk the election of a Democrat. Finding they have been deceived they are withdrawing every day of their lives. Notwithstanding this, the speakers of the Third Party, go on dilating about the eight hundred honorable men who signed the call. Few of them are left, and there will be fewer still on the day of election.

WE NEVER KNEW a political movement insignificant in numbers and contemptible in force that did not make the greatest splutter, brag without stint, and try to make the public believe it to be formidable.

The "Reform" movement in this county is no exception to the rule. It began with a handful, and has been diminishing in strength every hour since its inception; yet its managers are constantly blowing that their ticket is going to be elected and that the people are rallying in uncountable masses to their standard.

The *Commercial*, whose modesty is now so well established as to be beyond question, takes a hand at this game, and "blowiates" with as much pertinacity as Capt. Marryatt's hero, who laughed at the idea that the death-rattle in a man's throat was any sign of approaching dissolution; he knew a man, he said, to live ten years with the death-rattle in his throat!

That sheet tries to make people believe that the "Reform" ticket not only has a chance, but that the contest is between it and the Democratic ticket! That Negley has been advised by his friends to withdraw, and that the fight is narrowed down to Frew and Hopkins. And this, too, in view of the fact that, at the time this graveyard was written, the Convention was engaged in an intrigue to sell Frew out, and transfer his votes to Hopkins as the only possible way of defeating Negley.

FRIENDS! Do not be deceived by this rant. It is uttered only to mislead and throw the public off the scent of the treachery now secretly connecting. There is not the slightest warrant, in fact, for these boasts.

In spite a number of the wards and boroughs on active canvass, made by our friends, reveals the utter weakness of the "Reform" movement. It has no hold on the people. Its only vitality is in the malignity of its leaders. Votes it has not, and cannot get. Let no one be deceived by the blaster of these frogs who try to swell themselves into the size of oxen.

THE COUNTY LEVIES!

The attempts of the *Commercial* to torture and misrepresent the facts about our county taxation into an evidence of extravagance and corruption is, like all the efforts of that sheet, contradicted by the actual facts, when properly stated. We present below a table of the number of mills levied by the County Commissioners since 1854, copied from the county records. It gives the lie direct to the statements parodied in the *Commercial*, and we fearlessly challenge any one to show that the statement herein appended is not correct:

This table shows to our readers that the County tax up to the year 1870 was not increased at all. The increase for the year 1870 has been already explained in another article in this issue, so being entirely owing to the neglect of the local assessor in assessing the *State Taxes*. These extra two mills, therefore, cannot in any way be chargeable to corruption or extravagance *in the County*. On the contrary the actual county levy is the same as it was in 1864. In any estimate of county corruption or extravagance these two mills do not come in question.

But if we look further we find 2 mills for the Work House. The building of this house was an absolute necessity, and there is no one who will urge to the contrary, nor is there the slightest charge that there was any extravagance in its erection. It was required not only by reason of the existence of certain character of crime, but it was a work, humanity has been pleading for, for years. It was neither a measure of extravagance nor corruption, but a duty, the non-performance of which would have been a cause of shame and disgrace. If we strike off these 2 mills, which we have clearly the right to do in any estimate of taxes arising from corruption, we find the total millage under our present administration 12 mills, or 4 mills less than in the years of '64 and '65, and less than in any year since 1853 except the year 1867 when it was 11½ mills. Of these 12 mills, 10 went to the county, and 1½ mills to the poor. This leaves ½ mill for improvements.

We submit these facts to our readers as conclusive answer to the labored campaign document of the *Commercial*.

BARGAIN AND SALE.

We now have evidence sufficient to convince us that a negotiation is on foot between the "Reform" County Committee and the Democrats to fuse the two tickets and make common cause at the ensuing election.

A member of that committee has had two conferences, already, to bring about this result, and the negotiation is still going on. The programme is that the Democrats shall put WALTON on the Assembly ticket and the "Reformers" shall vote for HOPKINS for Congress.

Let no one try to laugh this off and ridicule it. The facts are as we state them. Frew does not know it, now, and may not believe it till the day of election; but Carnahan, Brigham and Caruthers do not care a snuff for Frew, and will whistle him down the wind without the slightest compunction of conscience. The great point with them is to punish NEGLEY for not keeping Carnahan in office, and this they think they can best do by voting direct for Hopkins, and to elect Walton, to complete the steal from the Sinking Fund, begun last winter.

How far the Democrats have gone in response to this offer we cannot now say, but we have no doubt they will accept it, and then try to keep it secret until the day of election. *We know the offer has been made.*

The honest Democrats of the county cannot be fooled by this swindle, and will not be, but it is time they should know this thing is on foot. They will repudiate it, we know; but every effort will be made to keep it from their knowledge until it will be too late for them to expose and defeat it.

The honest men in the "Reform" movement will also, we are sure, repudiate it. They will not allow themselves to be sold to Hopkins to save Walton. But let them see to it that they are not so sold without their knowledge.

What evidence have we of this plot? None, direct, that we can now disclose, but plenty of it indirect. Look at the *Commercial*. It has not said one word against Hopkins since he was nominated, but is constantly vilifying Negley, and these attacks on Negley are copied into the *Post*, and furnish to the Democracy all its ammunition. The only arguments now addressed by the Democrats to the people are copied from the *Commercial*. The organs of the two parties play into each other's hands. Whatever the *Post* has it communicates to the *Commercial*; whatever the *Commercial* has it sends to the *Post*. The editors of the two papers exchange visits, as Herod and Pilot did when they made friends, and they fight the same battle from the same ground. The officers of the "Reform" Executive Committee also visit the office of the *Post*, once, twice and again, and the managers of both concerns are, to use a common expression, as thick as two thieves.

Then there is the boast common to the lips of all the blowhards in the movement, that Walton is *sure* of an election. This boast is based solely on the hope that the Democrats will accept the offer and *smuggle* Walton on to their Assembly ticket.

Forewarned is forearmed. We have said all along that this whole "Reform" movement is but a scheme to help the Democracy, and events are daily justifying the allegations. That there are honest men in that movement we admit, but we warn them in time to get out of Sodom ere the sun be risen upon them, or they will be swallowed up in its iniquity.

REPUBLICANS! You know now the danger before you, and you know also what you have got to do. Steady, earnest work, from now to the day of election, will defeat this scheme, and we look to you to make the effort. Folding your hands, and saying, "it is all right," will not do it. Canvass your districts at once, thoroughly, and arrange to bring out the full Republican vote, and all will be well. And mind well the men pretending to be Republicans, who will, under this arrangement, vote for Hopkins. There is a future for *them*, and we want this step in their lives well noted, that henceforth the odium of it may hang to them as heavy and grievous as the ball and chain on the victims of the chain gang.

COUNTY TAXATION.

The *Commercial* tries to create the impression that because there has been an increase in county taxation, the finances of the county have been corruptly managed.

The finances of the county are, and have been since 1861, under the control of Henry Lambert, the County Controller, a man without fear and without reproach. No one, not even the reckless and mendacious *Commercial*, dare say that *he* is or has been a party to any corrupt bargain, contract, or item of expenditure; yet every bill against the county passes through his hands; every contract and bargain is made under his supervision; and his veto on any improper expenditure is fatal to it.

It is idle, therefore, to foster the idea that there has been any reckleasness or corruption in the management of our county affairs. The office of County Controller was created to render that impossible; and the public experience has shown that it has answered the purpose of its creation.

But the taxes have been increased. True. And the reasons are obvious. They are.

First—the building of the Work House.

Second—the enlargement of the Court House.

Third—the failure of the local Assessors to return properly the amount of personal property subject to taxation for State purposes.

The building of the Work House was an absolute necessity. At least it was felt to be so by those who authorized its erection. It was recommended by one grand jury after another, and urged by all the papers in the county, and was finally authorized, only in deference to reiterated expressions of public opinion. The rapid increase of our criminal population, and the duty of providing some place, not merely for their imprisonment but for their reformation, compelled the erection of this house, and the only question that remains is, was it erected as economically as possible?

To that question, the answer is that it was erected under the supervision of such men as George R. White and George Albree—men who stand in the very front of this community for integrity and honesty, and that the whole matter has been under the control of a board consisting of the Judges of our Courts, the Mayors of the two cities, the County Commissioners, the Sheriff and the Controller. Their well known high character is a sufficient surety that the house has been built as cheaply as was consistent with the necessity of making it strong and durable.

The enlargement of the Court House and Jail was also a necessity. The Judges urged it; grand juries endorsed it; the press advocated it, and none with more zeal than the *Commercial;* and public opinion backed these agencies up. Everybody felt the Court House to be too small; and the jail was no larger than the jails of many counties of not one-fourth of our population. The contracts were made under the supervision of the Prison Board, consisting of the Sheriff, Controller, Commissioners, the Mayors of the two cities and the Judges of the Courts; and if the county can furnish a board of men more scrupulous, more honest, more anxious to save the county from unnecessary expense, we will concede all that has been urged against their action. Dare the *Commercial* say that Judge Sterrett, Judge Hampton, Judge Stowe, Judge Kirkpatrick, Judge Collier, Henry Lambert, Esq., Mayor Brush, Mayor Drum and the members of the Prison Board are gentlemen who would squander the public money.

T is disposes of two of the main causes of increase in taxation, and as both are temporary, and will soon pass away, the people of this county may congratulate themselves that they have been able to accomplish these two results by bearing the burden manfully and without adding to the county debt.

The third item is to be found in the negligence of the local assessors. The law requires them to return, triennially, the several items of personal property, liable to taxation for State purposes, and the same law gives the State officers, as a board of revision, power to revise the returns of these local assessors, and increase the same at their pleasure. The State tax on the personal property returned at the last triennial assessment in this county, amounted to only $7,000; and the Board of Revision, at Harrisburg, believing this to be entirely too low, being below that of Beaver and many other comparatively poor counties, increased the amount to $44,715. As it was impossible to send the assessment back to the assessors and compel them to find personal property enough to produce this amount of taxes, and as the County Commissioners were bound by law to make good the payment assessed on the county by the Board of Revision, the only remaining course was to levy the difference upon the real estate of the county.

This revision was made in 1869, but not until after the levy for that year had been made in this county. The consequence was that the difference between $7,000 and $44,000 was not levied in 1869, and therefore, in 1870, the County Commissioners had to levy sufficient taxes to make up the discrepancy for *two* years. This is the cause, and we believe the sole cause, of the increase in the county rate this year; and if the local assessors had done their duty in assessing personal property liable to State taxation, this unpleasant necessity would not have been forced upon the County Commissioners.

TO OUR MANUFACTURERS.

Do the manufacturers of Pittsburgh and vicinity want to be represented in the next Congress by a Free Trader? If not, it is time that they were *showing* their preference for a Protectionist in some unmistakable way. If there is any set of men in this Congressional district personally interested in this Congressional election they are the men; and they owe it to themselves and to the cause of Protection to American Industry, to take hold of the canvass and bear a helping hand. We content ourselves with calling their attention to the fact that the present election involves the whole issue of Protection. If *this* manufacturing district can elect a Free Trader, what *other* district can clamor for Protection? Let our manufacturers think of it, and ask themselves the question whether the time does not demand of them to show themselves openly in favor of the Representative who stood up boldly for *them* in the struggle over this question in Congress

WHAT WORK CAN DO.

In several of the wards of the cities the Republicans have gone actively to work, canvassed their district block by block, and now know precisely how things stand. They know their friends, they know who needs to be registered and who to be naturalized; they know where the voters live, and where to go for them when they want to bring them out, and they know, also, all who are disaffected and how best to remove their disaffection. This is true work, and we counsel our friends in every ward to go and do likewise. Nothing demonstrates the emptiness of the "Reform" movement like an active canvass. Every hour's work done now lessens the work to be done on election day.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The so-called reformers seem to make a hobby of rings. If reports are true, they have been peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of their candidates. It has been boldly charged that Major Frew has been the head centre of the notorious bull oil ring of last fall, and he has not dared to deny it. Now, to call this business by its proper name, is it anything more or less than gambling, and if the parties engaged in it were at Saratoga, is it not likely that they would try their hands at John Morrissey, and if they did would the one be any worse than the other. Are those men then common gamblers? These reformers? There is one peculiarity of Major Frew's speeches that is worthy of notice. I refer to his constant prating about successful business men. Now it cannot be denied that their ticket represents a large amount of wealth, but does Major Frew forget that in his case at least it is the result of accident. Has it come to this, that in this glorious Republican Government of ours, wealth has become a qualification for office. They have not undertaken to prove that in point of intelligence their ticket is superior to the Republican ticket indeed, they know the reverse is the case. Every school boy that has ever heard the gallant Major knows that as a public speaker he is a total failure, and in no respect as capable of representing this great district as General Negley. I am told he talks well about his trip to the Holy Land, and gives a rather minute description of Jerusalem, but he has so often repeated this story that it fails any longer to interest anyone but himself. Where in all the district could they have chosen a more pompous, haughty, purse-proud man. More anon. OBSERVER.

THE territory of India, now under British administration, contains 910,853 square miles, and 155,248,090 population. The native States contained in this summary, have 45,246,888 souls on 946,147 square miles. The French rule 183 square miles with 282,887 souls, and the Portuguese, 1066 square miles with 38,262 souls, giving a total population of 202,111,126 on 1,558,254 square miles.

TO THE PUBLIC.

General Negley Answers his Accusers.

Several weeks since I was credibly informed by a friend living in Washington, concerning the preparation of the criticisms on my speech upon Commerce—"since appearing in the *Commercial*." The motives inspiring these malignant falsehoods are well known to me, and will find publicity in a proper way hereafter. The Attic wit, style and language, has been selected with curious felicity—scattering the sweets of virtue possessed by the authors as fully as they are suited to the purpose undertaken, they attest to one source of gratification that I have risen to the dignity of being hated by a journalist who has attained an unenviable distinction in Hudibrastic.

I now appeal to the calm judgment of the people by simply presenting the written facts relative to my advocacy of American Industry. In reply to the infamous aspersion upon my character—that I was the advocate of a "huge Chinese immigration scheme," I state positively that I never was interested in, or had anything to do with any scheme touching the question of Chinese immigration. On the contrary, have always been bitterly opposed to the introduction of Coolie labor. I warmly advocated General Cake's resolution to exclude such labor. I never voted for the so-called Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company bill and never saw it until it was presented in the Senate. I referred by request a printed copy of the bill to the Committee on the decline of American Commerce, subsequently I reported a bill under the title of the New York Incorporation and had it referred to the Committee on Commerce; It is equally untrue that my speech, or any part of it, was written by those interested in the Steamship companies. It is also equally untrue that my speech was transcribed from the report made by Mr. Jos. Nimmo, Jr.; on the contrary, my statistical information was obtained from equally reliable sources. The greater portion directly from the Representatives of the Foreign Governments, and acknowledged on pages 44, 45 and 46, as shown by the following extracts:

His Honor, the Charge d'Affaires of Italy, answered my letter to him as follows:

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1870.

[Extract.]

For the purpose of answering your request for statistical information concerning the trade between Italy and the United States, I have enclosed a summary extract of official reports published by our Government.

* * * * * * *

In this connection I also gratefully acknowledge the favor of perusal of valuable commercial statistics of the Austrian and Hugarian Monarchy, kindly tendered to me by His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that country.

Mr. Nimmo and Mr. Young are two highly respected and efficient clerks in the Treasury Department, who superintend the compilation of commercial statistics for the use of Congress and the country. They possess no copyright in these compilations, or is it customary to make special mention of these gentlemen when using figures compiled for the purposes indicated. It was quite fitting for the critic to refer to the opinion of Senator Davis, an acknowledged opponent of Republican measures and the policy of General Grant's administration.

If errors have been discovered in my arithmetical calculations, they do not detract from the principle of my argument, or are they exhibited in fairness. Surely, if I relied upon the "wholesale plagiarisms from the official reports of Mr. Nimmo, they must be correct." The reasons that influenced my support of the bill proposing to encourage emigration to the South, and the protection of our industrial and naval interests, are contained in in the following extract, pages 25 and 26:

"The general realization of our naval weakness, of the diminution of our merchant marine, and of the humiliating displacement of our flag, has caused the introduction of several legislative propositions for the consideration of this Congress, and valuable suggestions may be found in most of them, and in all there is a cognate appeal for immediate and substantial aid from the Government.

"I cheerfully admit that the bills presented by the committee, with others contemplating money subsidies, contain some wise provisions, and have been ably advocated; yet I am constrained to oppose any method calculated to deplete the National Treasury by the immense sums required by annual money subsidies. It is clearly the duty of Congress, as it has been the policy of the administration, to reduce expenditures and abolish, as rapidly as found consistent with the public interest, all war taxes and imposts.

"Let the subsidies be paid in wild land under a system which prevents abuses by speculation and monopoly. Such regulations as are provided in the bill 'to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union, for the conveyance of the mails of the United States to European ports and ports of India and China, and reducing the rates of ocean postage, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union,' will develop the resources of unproductive territories. Under this plan the Government will be enriched and strengthened, the advantages and proceeds of these land sales will be equitably divided between the producer and consumer, between the North and the South, between the marts of commerce and the wilderness. In this manner the Government will build up a grand enterprise upon a permanent basis, and in a much more economical way than by annual cash appropriations. It is about time that the older States realize a share of the advantages growing out of the necessary disposal of the public domain, and the plan indicated in the bill referred to will effectually do this, and can be carried into effect without delay, without the expenditure of a single dollar beyond that contributed now to the foreign mail service.

"Immediate relief must be afforded. The country will no longer tolerate palliating legislation on this subject.

"Upon this Congress rests the grave responsibility of protecting American interests abroad, of giving employment to our skilled ship-builders and machinists, of reviving the prosperity and greatness of our oceanic commerce, and of returning to our shores the stream of wealth now flowing to the banks of England."

On the subject of promoting emigration to the Southern States, I respectfully ask the perusal of a portion of my argument, and, at the same time, challenge an honest appreciation of the truths contained therein:

IMMIGRATION.

"How the ten millions added to our population within the last fifty years have accelerated the expansion of American civilization and power, and have helped to realize the grandest conceptions of those who commenced the structure of our republic, does not need any demonstration. They have anticipated the natural growth of our population and country by not less than forty years, and only the southern section of our vast country, on account of her previous system of labor, has derived no commensurate advantage from this influx. There is no more forced and unrewarded industry in the South now to compete with, or, rather, exclude independent labor; still there is, as yet, but a small current of immigration flowing toward the boundless natural advantages of the Southern States.

"As long as the South cannot secure her proportion of intelligent European immigration, not only her own growth in population and prosperity will move tardily, but also the harmony of our national interest will suffer.

"Consulting the last official authorities regarding our immigration during the quarter ending December 31, 1869, we find of 76,938 immigrants landed in the United States, arrived in

New Orleans	2,389
Baltimore	1,761
Key West	358
Charleston, S. C.	64
Savannah, Ga.	8
St. Marys, Ga.	2
St. Johns, Fla.	1
Total	4,583

"Or not quite six per cent of the aggregate for that section which comprehends nearly half of the territory of our Union.

"Liberal homestead provisions accompanying the priceless boon of civil liberty, educational advantages and material prosperity will soon induce the frugal Italians, the industrious Swiss, Southern Germans and Austrians, the busy Frenchmen and Spaniards, of whom every year thousands emigrate to Brazil and other South American States, to seek the sunny portion of our republic as more congenial to their customs and pursuits.

"They will bring with them the elements of their peasant and mechanical skill, their experience in wine, silk, rice, and even cotton culture and industry, and added to the economical value of their experienced labor in diversified branches and staples, a cash capital of not less than seven millions of dollars of gold per annum.

"It is needless for me to weary you with quotations from the highest politico economical authorities in favor of a national policy creating commerce and encouraging immigration to that section of our country so lately swept by the tempest of civil war, and I proceed therefore to another feature of importance."

In recommending the construction of iron vessels composed of home-made materials, I use the following expression of opinion:

"It is further provided that all vessels of this line shall be framed of iron and be propelled by steam.

"The advantages of iron over wooden vessels consist in their greater rigidity, durability, buoyancy, capacity, and strength, and numerically expressed amount to more than fifty per cent.

"The cost of building iron vessels in the United States, because of the patronage bestowed upon England, exceeds, according to reliable estimates, the ruling prices on the Clyde by about thirty-three per cent.

"The Delaware river, near Chester, and the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, in Pensylvania, would afford the most ample facilities for the construction of iron ship yards. All the material required could be found at—or cheaply transported to—these points, at the same time all needed accommodations for the workmen, or if other localities were found preferable, then the iron plates and other metal parts could be made after approved models and shipped without waste and in required quantities from our great workshops to the ship yards.

"The architect no longer accumulates around his building stores of unfinished material, or adds to its cost unemployed capital, but depends upon diversified industries for the economical results of skill and capital applied in proximity to the raw material.

"It is a well established principle of wise statesmanship, which says: 'In times of peace prepare for war.'

"We have tested during our late struggle the absolute inadequacy of our West Point and Annapolis for the exigencies of a great issue. Let us profit by the lesson! The bill before us not only provides for the construction of a handsome squadron of our war fleet, at our disposal at any moment, but it even proposes to educate for us the officers to handle and man the same. Is there not wisdom in accepting such an offer, almost without expense to the Government?

"It is scarcely possible, Mr. Speaker, that any bill introduced in this House can commend itself by more sound features of political economy and statesmanship, than that now under consideration.

"I am aware there are opponents to it; some advocate the equipment of our merchant navy on the Clyde; others discontinance subsidies in any shape; and again others sneer at any pioneer movement of industry or commerce. Such men resemble in intelligence and foresight those custom house officers in Liverpool, who, in 1784, seized the first shipment of American cotton under the belief that cotton could not be grown except in British West India; or their private interests are so linked with the present prerogatives of the English flag, that they are blinded against our public benefit."

I give the full text of my remarks relative to the harbors of New York and Norfolk:

"A mere glance at the sea front of our continent will make it readily appear that internal improvements and the remarkable energy of her citizens, rather than natural advantages, have made New York a great commercial emporium.

"Her harbor is neither commodious nor in desirable proximity to the ocean; the influences of winter and the necessity of artificial defenses are grave objections.

"Norfolk, in contrast, has a spacious harbor, with deep water, universally mild climate, and military advantages. Sheltered behind the Virginia capes, it possesses the same pre-eminent advantages as a sea-port on the Atlantic, which San Francisco, guarded by the Golden Gate, enjoys on the Pacific.

"Her port is, and will be, intimately connected with the existing and prospective system of canals, rivers, railways, and inland lakes. Through a combination of physical circumstances, it presents, geographical, commercial, and defensive features, pertinent to the proposed legislation contemplating the establishment of steamship lines.

"Norfolk is one of the natural termini of great highways to the sea, being the most favorable outlet for the valuable resources and traffic of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and her port the natural gateway to the air-line trade with Southern Europe and the Orient."

I also assert that the "Great Grab" Land Subsidy Bill passed by the House which received my active support was that of the Northern Pacific Railroad. I frankly state that I did not intend to vote for the Bill, but on receiving the information, while at home during the recess, that the *Commercial* STRONGLY ADVOCATED THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL, AND THAT THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE *Commercial*, with other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, OWNED ORIGINAL SHARES IN THE ENTERPRISE, I hastened back to protect the interests of the gentlemen who are perhaps best known in the *Commercial* office, and how I receive as my reward the *usual* gratitude of the editor.

In conclusion, I shall append an official copy of the Bill referred to as the one reported by me. It was offered as an amendment to secure it a place on the calendar under the rules, respectfully submitting at the same time to the candor, decency and intelligence of the public the unfeeling, mendacious partisan accusations emanating from the press. Very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

AMENDMENT TO THE BILL.

The following is an official copy of the bill presented by Gen. Negley:

AMENDMENT.—Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: That for the purpose of aiding a regular line of steamships under the national flag, or routes hereinafter named, the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York, a corporation existing under the laws of said State, with the following named persons as a Board of Commissioners, during the continuance of said contracts, viz: Jacob Tome, Samuel D. Jones, Dwight Webb, Willard B. Farwell, James C. Jewet, George B. Loring, and Erastus Brooks, with commissioners from States respectively as follows: Horace Greely and Addison P. Jones, of New York; Benjamin Mills, of New Jersey; A. G. Moulton, of Mississippi; J. O. Noyes, of Louisiana; William C. Wickham, of Virginia; E. E. Burress, of North Carolina; Benjamin F. Lean, of Missouri; George W. Willis as, of South Carolina; M. L. Rice, of Arkansas; Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky; J. J. Hinds, of Alabama; Frank S. Davis, of Tennessee; William H. Gleason, of Florida; O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia; John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia; Nathan Patten, of Texas, and their successors, chosen by the legislatures of any of said States, for the conveyance of mails of the United States from New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, or Brunswick, to ports of Europe, including *Cadiz, Marseilles, Genoa*, and *Trieste* and *Port Said* in Egypt, for a term of years, and on conditions hereinafter provided; and whenever said company shall navigate its steamships through the Suez Canal, the Postmaster General shall contract with said company, for conveyance of mails of the United States, to such ports of the East as may be agreed upon, the termination of such mail service to be in China.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the steamships to be employed by said company, in the conveyance of mails as aforesaid, shall not be of less than three thousand tons measurement each, and shall be constructed on plans approved by the Navy Department, and to the acceptance of said department when completed, *with a view to adapt all said steamships to any future requirement of that department, and shall be so constructed in, and navigated under the flag of, the United States, and officered by citizens thereof, and shall be first-class in all respects, and fitted and equipped in the most approved manner; and shall be organized into and constitute a United States mail steamship line, for the safe, speedy and proper conveyance of mails, merchandise and passengers, and the time of the departures, and the foreign ports where said mails shall be delivered, and all other details, shall be arranged and agreed upon between said company and the Postmaster General, with power to change and modify such agreements as to ports and otherwise, from time to time, as may best promote the objects in view: Provided*, That the speed of such steamships equal the average speed of steamships of the same class and tonnage, now, or hereafter, employed between the United States and Europe. And the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned. And in the time of war or public danger the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of any and all steamships employed under the provisions of this act, and use them in the service of the United States, and the said company shall be allowed and paid a fair compensation for any steam ship so taken, or the Secretary of the Navy shall have the option to purchase said steamships at an appraised cash value.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts for the conveyance of the mails authorized to be made under the provisions of this act, shall be for a period of not less than twenty years, and the commencement of said mail service shall be entered upon by said company within one year and six months from the date of said contracts, and shall be at first, by a weekly departure of said mails, one departure every third week from Norfolk, and the other weekly departures from Port Royal or Brunswick, and from New York, with provisions in said contracts for the subsequent conveyance of the mails semi-weekly from Norfolk, semi-weekly from Port Royal or Brunswick, and tri-weekly from New York, in whole or in part, from one or all of said ports; and the consideration and full payment to said company for conveyance of mails as aforesaid, shall be the postal money on all mail matter conveyed by the steamships of said company during the period aforesaid, in conformity to the act of Congress of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, which shall belong to, and be payable quarterly to said company, and the steamships of said company shall, during the existence of said contracts, be exempt from dues and port charges; and Congress may reduce at any time the rates of postage, without creating a right upon the part of said company to demand further compensation than the postal money on the mails conveyed by its steamships.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall receive, in the name and on behalf of said company, from any of the following States, West Virginia, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the authorized bonds and securities of any of said States deposited with the Postoffice Department by any of said States issued pursuant to an act or acts of the legislatures thereof, made in that behalf to form a fund for the sole use and benefit of said company, to aid in the construction of its steamships and promoting emigration from *Europe*; and any corporation created by the Legislatures of any of the said States interested in introducing emigrants from *Europe*, may in like manner aid in forming a fund as aforesaid, by depositing in the name and on behalf of said company, with the Postoffice Department, bonds and securities of each or any of the aforesaid States, and all such deposits shall be made in amounts of not less than one hundred thousand dollars for each deposit, and when any such State bonds and securities are presented for deposit as aforesaid, the Postmaster General shall receive and hold the same for and in behalf of said company, and shall receive the interest and principal of all such State bonds and securities deposited as aforesaid, and shall apply the same to the payment of the interest and principal of the corporate certificates of indebtedness of said company, authorized to be issued in pursuance of its charter, as the same shall be due and payable; and for the protection of the holders thereof, such certificates shall be registered at the Postoffice Department from time to time on presentation thereof by said company, and delivered to said Board of Commissioners in amounts equal to that of the State bonds and securities respectively deposited as aforesaid, and such registration shall be certified by indorsement thereon, which indorsement shall stipulate to pay the interest and principal of such registered certificates of indebtedness to the holders thereof from the proceeds of said State bonds, as the same shall be received and all such deposits of State bonds and securities shall be made within five years from the passage of this act; and no part of this act shall be construed to authorize any liability on the part of the United States or Postoffice Department, except as trustee of the State bonds deposited as aforesaid, and the said company, in order to secure the holders of its corporate certificates of indebtedness from loss, shall execute a first mortgage lien, in the usual form, upon each and every of its steamships, as the same may be completed and registered, to the Postmaster General, which lien shall be discharged upon the payment in full by said company of the principal and interest upon such corporate certificates according to the terms thereof; Provided, That the total amount of bonds to be deposited by the States aforesaid, shall not exceed fourteen millions of dollars in the aggregate, and no State shall deposit more than its relative proportion thereof according to Congressional representation.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted, That said Company shall provide comfortable, well ventilated apartments in all its steamships for passengers, and proper accommodations for both sexes, and also that said company shall employ, at its own cost, at least one skillful physician and surgeon, and one assistant physician on each steamship. And the said company and its officers and employes shall be subject to all the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, for the transportation of emigrant and other passengers*, and for the purpose of distinguishing at all times the officers, apprentices and employes of said company, they shall wear conspicuously the badge or uniform which may be adopted by said company.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the rights and privileges herein granted shall be and remain to said company, and any assignment or transfer of the same shall be null and void, *it being the intent and meaning of this act to secure an American line of steamships for the transportation of mails and merchandise, and for the proper conveyance of emigrant passengers to the United States, upon the routes herein indicated:* and Congress at any time hereafter, having a due regard to the accrued rights of said company, may alter, amend or annul any or all contracts under this act.

Amend the title so as to read: A bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships as an auxiliary means of national defense, and for the economical conveyance of the mails of the United States, under the flag of the Union, to European ports and ports of India and China, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

MESSRS EDITORS: *In a long and labored article in Saturday's "Commercial" in which there is the chronic wail of too much improvement, and too much taxation, some things will provoke a smile on the faces of those who know anything of Pittsburgh's record in the last few years.* No paper has been so persistent in its calls for enterprise, and its demands for *the very improvement*, the prosecution of which it now *condemns*, as the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. For this public spirit I have admired it. I sympathized fully in all its calls upon our community for a more enlarged liberality, in connection with every department of progress, business, charitable and municipal. How completely was I disappointed on reading its inconsistent grumblings on Saturday.

Now, to be more specific, it alludes in terms of condemnation and rebuke to the various enterprises, (for which it called), as being *untimely* and *uncalled for*. Among them it names the Work House. The *Commercial* would do well to cultivate a better memory. Who advocated and insisted upon this expenditure? Major Wm Frew, who now complains of taxation. Who was foreman of the Grand Jury, that not only recommended but urged, and urged in the most emphatic terms the construction of this institution on a scale that would be creditable to the enterprise, wealth and philanthropy of Allegheny county? Wm. Frew. Is this the measure of the consistency and public honesty of this Pharisee among us Republicans? But Mr. Frew may attempt to escape this dilemma into which his organ places him, by alleging that he complains not of the construction of the Work House but of the "Ring" which has disbursed its funds. This subterfuge we leave to be answered by the Commissioners, who are abundantly able. Geo. Albree, Wm. Bissell, H. S. Fleming, would indeed constitute almost as efficient a "Ring" as that famous one of '69, which prostrated more or less every business interest of Pittsburgh, and of which this extra honest, honorable, pure Wm. Frew was the admitted head and centre.

Now, Major, do not again in one breath, try to make capital out of a loud *official public call* for an Institution, and in the next breath condemn it as *premature, unnecessary*, and an imposition on the poor tax-paying yeomanry of the county. This does not comport well with your assumption for yourself and the Commercial of *superior integrity* of purpose and conduct. Consistency is a jewel, Major, whose value you would do well to estimate more highly than you have done.

A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This most wonderful Magnetic Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the World. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for Salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proven to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression. *The system needs tonicing and strengthening*; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 24, 1870.

The tending during the week was towards easier rates for money, and to-day we find that first class paper was in demand at a concession from lenders. The ease, however, will be but temporary. It is not possible for a manufacturing city like our own to keep large stocks on hand, call as many branches of trade are now doing at from four to six months time, and have a cheap money market. Another month of active trade will absent yet more of the floating cash means now lying on deposit in the banks or invested in saleable stocks, and then will come an active, if not pressing, demand for loans.

There has been more activity in stocks, and generally at an advance from previous quotations. We found some bank shares on the market to-day. Exchange held at 7½ Citizens at 90½, M. & M. at 74½ for Third National 85½ was bid.

There were no transactions during the week in Columbia or Dalzell oil stock; $80 per share was bid for the first named, but we could hear of no sales.

The New York market has taken a heavy turn downward. Gold is weak at 113, and Government bonds have declined from ½@¾ per cent. from the quotations made early in the week. Private advices from New York state that but for the very large purchases made by the Treasurer, Bonds would have been most likely from one to two per cent. lower than they are.

The stock market is dull but steady, at an average decline for the week of about one per cent.

The bank statement received late this afternoon was rather more favorable than was generally expected, and fears of a "pinching" market for call loans have nearly disappeared, still there is a halt in the expectations for an advance in stocks.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	113¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	108½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	108¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	113¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109
U. S. 5-20s 1862	113¼	U. P. R. R.	80
U. S. 5-20s 1865	113¼	U. P. R. R. 1st	97
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cen. Pacific	85½

NEW YORK, September 24, 1870.

Money market easy at 4@5. Gold quiet; opened at 113¼, closed strong at 113⅝@113¾. Borrowing rates 1½ to flat, and 3 and 4 per cent. Clearances $70,000. Exports for the week $1,355,000.

Government dull and weak; Coupons '81s, 113⅝@113¾; '62s, 113¾@113⅞; '64s, 113¾@113⅞; new 5-20s, 113¾@113⅞; '65s, 113⅝@113⅞; '67s, 113⅝@113⅞; '68s, 113⅝@113⅞; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Currency 6s, 113¾@114.

State Securities are quiet and steady; Missouri, 91½; old Tennessee, 62½; new do., 63½; new Virginia, 56; old do. 55; North Carolina, 46½; old, 46; new, 37½.

Stocks heavy all day. Rock Island closed easier.

Coupons, 62; Cumberland Coal, 29; Western Union Telegraph, 80½; Quicksilver, 39; Quicksilver, preferred, 52; Adams Express, 69½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 49; Wells, Fargo & Co., 93; Canton Company, 39½; Pacific Mail, 87½; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 124; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 97½

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN!

Republican Meeting at Gerst's Hall, Third Ward, Allegheny. Enthusiastic Gathering. Able Addresses.

Pursuant to a published call a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Gerst's Hall, Third ward, Allegheny, Saturday evening. The Great Western band was in attendance, and long before the hour for organizing the meeting arrived, the street for nearly a square was crowded with masses of people. The crowd was estimated at from two to three thousand persons.

The meeting was called to order by Alderman Peter Bolster, on whose motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed officers:

President—Charles Scutter.

Vice Presidents—F. Guppers, John Stevens, Wm. Wetiach, Henry Gerwig, Louis Moul, Nicholas Voegtley, Caspar Gang, Ernest Eggers, Henry Anscuntz, P. Iff, Nicholas Wagman, John Meyer, Ludwig Shaffer, John Mc-grew, John Holmes, Otto Krebs, John Zouder and Geo. Solomon.

Mr. Sautter, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in German, and his remarks were enthusiastically received. At the conclusion of his remarks, he introduced to the audience

GEO. R. ANDERSON, ESQ.,

The regular Republican candidate for State Senator.

Mr. Anderson stated that he was not a professional speaker or a politician, but a business man accustomed to talk plain sense, and what he said in a few words all he had to say. The speaker then briefly referred to the origin of the Republican party, dating back to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The party came into life and being on the question of human freedom, and Pittsburgh was its birth-place, as it was here that the first organization was effected. The party was composed of the honest men of both parties. He then referred to the late war for universal freedom and its results, and to the financial affairs of the government, which, he said, were in a much better condition to-day than they ever were under Democratic rule. At the close of the administration of James Buchanan, the Treasury was empty and the Government could not effect a loan at a less rate of interest than twelve per cent. Now the Government could borrow all the money she required at five per cent. He then referred to the Democratic platform adopted at Harrisburg, which he said was a remarkable fact that, with all the charges made by that party of corruption, no such a thing as instance of dishonesty had been proven. It was easy for men out of office to charge those in office with corruption, but it was more difficult to prove the charges. The speaker continued at considerable length and gave many plausible reasons why Republicans should support the ticket and platform.

Dr. Minertzhazen, of the *Freheits Freund* was next introduced and addressed the audience at considerable length in German. His remarks had a telling effect upon the audience, and were enthusiastically received.

HON. MILES S. HUMPHREY

was the next speaker. He said that he was at the meeting in the interest of the great principles of the grand old Republican party; that party which drew its first breath in the cause of human freedom, and equality before the law, and has ever maintained those principles successfully to the present day. After a brief reference to the war, its causes and results, he said that the old Democratic party in this county moved along with a downright bend, but we were now confronted with another party. A few men whose ambition induced them to place a higher estimate upon themselves than the views of the Republican party placed upon them, became "sore-heads," and because the people had found another man better adapted to the wants of the more acceptable, they charge the party with corruption and make charges (most, if not all, rightfully) against the party, and in this unbecoming and unworthy manner would have us believe that the old party was going to — no matter where. He was opposed to any one man or convention and establish what they call a "Reform Party." It is a strange reform indeed, when political reform is to be effected by a political party, as shown in our platform adopted in open convention, are not proper, are not just and honorable. He argued the necessity of the people to stand by the old party, and to see that its measures are good, favorable to all kinds of reform, to the interests of the whole people, to the rights of all classes, to the strictest economy in our expenditures, pledging our best efforts, as candidates, to effect reform in this day and generation, in order to introduce a reform, for one or two men who have both the ambition and the necessity of reform) to carry a paper around to impress upon the citizens that reform is necessary; that reform is what we want, yet in this very the "Reform party was organized. Their object, they say, was not the spoils of office, but to reform the party and the country, and ruthlessly talk about "thieves and cliques" and other clap trap nonsense, unless their efforts are successful in defeating the regular nominees of the party, and then they will be the first to destroy the party that has been the breeding up of the great old Republican party of Allegheny county. Where are the leaders of the reform party? Have they not been in the party? Have they not been the leading men who have assembled together to compel the poor working classes to pay a double price for their school tax? Were they not the ring leaders, in which a few "successful business men" combined and compelled the laboring people to pay fabulous prices for coal and coke? So bear these men talk one would think that there was no honesty in the world except with those who have failed in business men." Let them make that issue, if they desire it, and I think the working people in this county will throw them on their second Tuesday of October that they can find honesty to men who are not successful business men." The speaker continued at considerable length on the subject of the "Reform" party, and concluded by thanking the people for past favors.

REMARKS OF S. S. LONG, ESQ.

The next speaker was Henry H. Long, Esq., who was introduced by Chairman Scutter. Mr. Long, as a sterling citizen and a leading member of the Allegheny Select Council, needed no introduction to the audience, and was received with confidence, and one whom it gave him great pleasure to introduce as a man of the people, and a true Republican. Republicanism was as sound as the eternal hills.

Mr. Long then came forward and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I don't know what induced my friend Scutter, and his committee, to call upon me for a speech, as I never exposed to make a public speech in my life, never expected to be called upon to defend the grand old Republican party with all its faults and shortcomings, but I will say in this, the county of its birth, where it was cradled in its infancy, where it was reared and nurtured to manhood until it arrived at the coming of our great civil war, strong and mighty into vigorous manhood. But I learned it, was, owing to dissensions among the members of the party, it had become necessary for our friends to step forth and vindicate the noble old party of Allegheny from the aspersions of malignant foes without, and crafty *new beats* who claimed to be with us, but were in fact, children of the devil, in the county would not be led away by the shrieks of these political owls, who under the cover of night and darkness, would endeavor to confound every one of "Ring," "Ring, where honest men fail to find the existence of any thing like a "Ring." Who do these "Reformers" complain of? What do they want to reform? Are they dissatisfied with the administration of the State affairs by Governor Geary? Then why not support the Republican nominations. Are they opposed to